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Compilation on Chad

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1, 2]

2. In 2014, the Human Rights Committee recommended that Chad consider acceding to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.[3]

3. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged Chad to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.[4]

4. The United Nations country team strongly encouraged the Government to launch the ratification process, targeting the conventions suggested by the Human Rights Council during the second cycle of the universal periodic review; it noted that most of the recommendations had not yet been implemented.[5]

III. National human rights framework[6]

5. When Chad appeared before the Human Rights Council during the second cycle of the universal periodic review, the Government agreed to initiate a series of legislative reforms with a view to strengthening the legal framework for the protection of human rights, paying special attention to the situation of children and women.[7]

6. The country team noted that, during the previous four years, real progress had been made through the adoption of the law reforming the National Human Rights Commission,

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the Criminal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the law prohibiting child marriage, and the law prohibiting and prosecuting the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts. The country team had offered technical and financial assistance for the enactment of those instruments. The law reforming the National Human Rights Commission was in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles) and reflected the amendments by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). On the basis of the new law, the country team and OHCHR intended to continue supporting the effective establishment of the Commission.[8]

7. The Human Rights Committee noted that article 222 of the Constitution provided for the primacy of international instruments ratified and promulgated by Chad over domestic laws, but expressed concern that the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had not yet been directly invoked or applied by domestic courts.[9]

8. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad finalize and adopt pending bills and preliminary bills as a matter of urgency in order to properly implement the provisions of the Convention.[10]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

1. Equality and non-discrimination[11]

9. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the absence, in the State's legislation, of a definition of discrimination and of penalties that could be imposed by courts, and recommended that Chad incorporate into its legislation such a definition.[12]

10. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad incorporate into its legislation a definition of racial discrimination reflecting article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in particular in the bill on racial discrimination.[13]

11. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the persistence of traditional stereotypes that were detrimental to the dignity of women, resulting from their subordination within the family and society. It noted with concern the existence of customary and religious laws that permitted practices such as polygamy, repudiation and early and forced marriage. It was concerned about the unequal treatment of men and women in the area of inheritance and marital regimes. The Committee was concerned that the draft personal and family code, which had been under consideration for 20 years, had still not been adopted. The Committee recommended that Chad expedite the adoption of the personal and family code and ensure its full compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by repealing or amending those provisions that were inconsistent with the Covenant, in particular in the area of inheritance and marital regimes. It stated that Chad should abolish polygamy and the right of repudiation and consider measures to be taken to prevent those practices. In addition, Chad should organize awareness-raising programmes and campaigns among women, local chiefs and religious leaders to change traditional attitudes detrimental to women's enjoyment of their human rights.[14]

12. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad take specific measures to combat and abolish all caste-related practices, particularly by speeding up the adoption of specific legislation prohibiting descent-based discrimination, and to continue and step up its campaigns to raise awareness and educate the population, particularly by raising awareness among traditional and religious leaders about the negative effects of the caste system and the plight of victims.[15]

13. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad take advantage of the ongoing reform of its Criminal Code to incorporate provisions reflecting article 4 of the Convention.[16]

2. Human rights and counter-terrorism

14. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights noted that, in July 2015, in the wake of attacks conducted by Boko Haram in June, Chad had adopted legislation on counter-terrorism. The legislation defined terrorist attacks in broad terms, reinstated the death penalty for terrorist acts, increased penalties for lesser offences (from the current maximum of 20 years in prison to a life sentence) and extended the duration of pretrial detention from 48 hours to 30 days, renewable twice. The new measures contravened international fair trial standards, including those provided for by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Chad was a signatory.[17]

15. The High Commissioner also noted that, following attacks by Boko Haram conducted between June and July 2015 in N'Djamena, the Chadian authorities had imposed increased security and surveillance measures, affecting civilians, particularly foreigners. For example, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights had received reports that security forces, following the attack on N'Djamena on 15 June 2015, had arrested almost 400 foreigners, representing 14 nationalities, within a period of two weeks during spot checks of identity documents, during house searches or on the street.[18]

16. The High Commissioner recalled that States have an obligation to respect and protect the right to life of individuals under their jurisdiction from attacks by armed groups. Such an obligation includes taking measures to prevent the commission of offences, investigating human rights abuses and international humanitarian law violations promptly, thoroughly and independently and prosecuting those found responsible, providing adequate and effective remedies, and preventing the recurrence of violations.[19]

17. The High Commissioner recommended, inter alia, that the Governments of the States affected by Boko Haram adopt or review counter-terrorism laws and policies to ensure compliance with international standards, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of legality and proportionality, adopt a comprehensive strategy for countering violent extremism, and ensure a gender-sensitive approach to analysing and responding to violent extremism and terrorism by ensuring the effective participation of persons affected.[20]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[21]

18. The High Commissioner noted that in February 2015, Boko Haram was allegedly responsible for shooting and massacring more than 24 people on the islands of Lake Chad, including in the localities of Kaiga-Kingiria, Kangalom and Ngouboua.[22]

19. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about reports that the death penalty continued to be imposed despite the moratorium. It recommended that Chad consider abolishing the death penalty as part of the revision of the Criminal Code.[23]

20. The Committee was also concerned about allegations of further extrajudicial executions in Chad, in respect of which investigations had not yet resulted in the prosecution, conviction and sentencing of those responsible.[24]

21. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice was concerned that, under the Criminal Code, adultery was a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to six months and a fine (art. 385). The provision under which homicide and assault causing bodily harm were excusable if the victim was the spouse of the perpetrator, or the spouse's partner in adultery, caught in the act of adultery (art. 69) was an unacceptable legalization of honour killing, which primarily had women as its victims.[25]

22. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Chad pursue investigations into enforced disappearances, bearing in mind the nature of that crime, and identify the perpetrators with a view to prosecuting them and bringing them to justice, including members of the police and security forces.[26]

23. The same Committee was concerned at reports that torture was commonly practised by police, defence and security forces, through the use of particularly brutal and cruel methods. It was also concerned at the lack of information on complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions and penalties imposed on perpetrators, as well as on compensation awarded to victims and measures taken for their rehabilitation. The Committee was further concerned at the lack of an independent mechanism to receive and investigate complaints regarding allegations of torture by police and defence forces. It recommended that Chad ensure that torture was prevented in its territory, that allegations of torture and ill-treatment were thoroughly investigated, that perpetrators were prosecuted and, if convicted, punished with appropriate penalties, and that the victims were adequately compensated and offered rehabilitation.[27]

24. In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had encouraged Chad to make the optional declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention.[28]

25. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern that conditions of detention remained inadequate in the prisons in Chad, particularly in respect of overcrowding. The Committee was concerned at reports of a lack of hygiene and the poor and inconsistent quality of the food served to prisoners. It was also concerned that families had difficulty visiting prisoners. The Committee was further concerned that there was no separation of detainees according to their age and detention regime. It regretted the lack of an adequate mechanism to handle complaints from prisoners effectively.[29]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[30]

26. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the lack of awareness in police and gendarmerie stations of the 48-hour limit for police custody established in article 221 of the current Code of Criminal Procedure, which led to prolonged periods of detention in police custody.

27. The same Committee recommended that Chad urgently order the immediate release, in accordance with article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of Khadidja Ousmane Mahamat, who had been held in pretrial detention since 2004, and take appropriate steps to provide her with the necessary assistance, including rehabilitation measures. It stated that Chad should also prosecute the perpetrator of the abuse that she had suffered, try him and sentence him, imposing appropriate penalties.[31]

28. The same Committee noted the measures taken to combat corruption in the judiciary and to improve access to justice, including the improved working conditions for judges, the increased number of judges and the establishment of a judicial training school and the Directorate for Access to Law. It was concerned, however, about reports of the executive branch attempting to interfere with the functioning of the judiciary. The Committee recommended that Chad strengthen measures to improve access to justice and ensure that everyone was afforded all legal safeguards in law and in practice, including the right to be assisted by a lawyer or counsel.[32]

29. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad press on with the justice reform in order to reduce dysfunctions and to take steps to ensure that all citizens had access to the justice system in order to assert their rights, notably in respect of acts of racial discrimination, and paying particular attention to refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons, nomadic or semi-nomadic groups and groups living in rural areas.[33]

30. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice was concerned that the country had no special court for handling cases of violence against women and that the sole special police unit set up to combat sexual and gender-related offences, the Child Protection Unit, existed only in N'Djamena. The Working Group was also concerned about the underrepresentation of women in the national police

force (women made up 7.05 per cent of the force, with only 2 per cent of them in positions of responsibility) and the judiciary (32 of the country's 500 judges, or 6.4 per cent, were women). It stated that, in addition to being another example of discrimination against women, such underrepresentation made it harder for women to file complaints and gain access to justice. The few women who had the courage to begin judicial proceedings when their rights were violated faced numerous social, cultural and financial hurdles.[34]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[35]

31. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about: (a) restrictions placed on freedom of expression in Chad, particularly the freedom of the press, by, inter alia, suspending or closing certain newspapers. It was also concerned about the continued inclusion of press offences in Act No. 17/PR/2010 of 13 August 2010 on the press regime in Chad, whose implementation had led to some journalists being prosecuted and given prison sentences; (b) reports of widespread threats against, and harassment and intimidation of, human rights defenders and journalists by the police and security forces; and (c) reports of numerous obstacles faced by many human rights defenders in exercising the freedom to demonstrate.[36]

32. The same Committee recommended that Chad take measures to ensure that journalists and human rights defenders were protected from threats and intimidation and give them the freedom they needed to do their work, and that it investigate, prosecute and sentence those who threatened, harassed or intimidated them.[37]

33. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad ensure that the provision of the Constitution which stipulated that "all propaganda of an ethnic, tribal, regional or religious nature that seeks to undermine national unity or the secularity of the State shall be prohibited" was not interpreted or implemented in such a way as to prevent members of ethnic or racial groups from asserting the rights that were guaranteed to them by the Convention or to punish any criticism of leaders, their policies or their actions.[38]

34. The High Commissioner noted that the insurgency had also exacerbated tensions between communities and religions and increased the risk of further violence among communities. In July 2015, the Government of Chad had banned the wearing of full-face veils following successive suicide bomb attacks by veiled women and girls, possibly raising issues with regard to the freedom of religion or belief.[39]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery[40]

35. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern that human trafficking was still practised in Chad and regretted the lack of specific information on the extent of the problem, on the implementation and results of the national plan of action for 2012–2015 to combat the worst forms of child labour, trafficking and exploitation, and on prosecutions and convictions of traffickers. The Committee recommended that Chad step up efforts to ensure that all perpetrators of human trafficking were brought to justice, and take the steps necessary to ensure that victims were adequately compensated.[41]

5. Right to privacy and family life

36. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice expressed grave concerns about the numerous discriminatory provisions found in the country's laws on marriage and family relations that were incompatible with the Constitution and international standards. The Civil Code, for example, stated that the husband was the head of the household (art. 213) and that it was for the husband to decide where the family lived (art. 215). Similarly, under Order No. 03/INT/SUR/1961 of 2 June 1961, which regulated civil status matters, polygamy was the default marital regime unless the husband decided expressly not to opt for it (art. 11). If the husband engaged in polygamy despite having waived his right to do so, the marriage could be terminated at the wife's request and the bride price in that case might or might not be returned.[42]

37. The same Working Group stated that Chad had yet to adopt a family code that was in line with international standards and consistent with the constitutional obligation to

eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. According to some of the Working Group's interlocutors, some religious groups were lobbying against the adoption of a family code, a draft of which had been under discussion for nearly 20 years. Some aspects of the draft were of concern to the Working Group, including: the continued legality of polygamy, which allowed a husband to contract several marriages; and, even though the majority of the Working Group's interlocutors had acknowledged that customary and religious laws on inheritance discriminated against women, the establishment of a special inheritance system for people wishing to have their estates distributed under sharia law.[43]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

38. The High Commissioner noted that the already fragile economic situation in some parts of the areas affected by violations and abuses committed by Boko Haram had been exacerbated by security and counter-insurgency measures of the Government, such as by those limiting the circulation of traffic or those leading to the closure of borders, motorcycle bans, curfews, the suspension of fishing, and the seizure of truckloads of goods on the grounds that they might be intended for Boko Haram. Consequently, many people had been deprived of their means of subsistence.[44]

39. The Secretary-General noted that, in Chad, the budget crisis had continued to limit government resources for addressing socioeconomic issues, leading to social unrest. The Government had appealed for more international assistance as compensation for the costly military readiness and regional interventions being shouldered by the country.[45]

2. Right to an adequate standard of living[46]

40. The country team noted that Chad faced security, humanitarian and economic challenges and threats and that violent extremist had a negative impact on economic growth.[47]

41. The country team noted that the nutritional situation continued to be a source of concern in Chad. According to the 2017 nutritional survey, global acute malnutrition was estimated at 13.9 per cent, which was very close to the critical level set by the World Health Organization (WHO), and there were enormous regional disparities, with 12 of the country's 23 regions recording global acute malnutrition rates that exceeded the critical level of 15 per cent set by WHO. The situation with respect to chronic malnutrition was equally worrying, with a national prevalence of 32.4 per cent and a rate exceeding the critical level of 40 per cent set by WHO in 5 of the 23 regions. An analysis of current trends showed a slight increase for all nutrition indicators since 2016. The *Cost of Hunger* study undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Chad and the African Union had concluded that child mortality was linked in 43 per cent of cases to malnutrition.[48]

3. Right to health[49]

42. The country team noted that WHO support activities in the area of health during the past four years (2014–2017) had focused on control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, strengthening of the health system, and strengthening of performance-based and results-oriented management. The activities involved primarily enhancement of the capacity of health structures and health-related human resources, consolidation of health-care governance, enhancement of the quality of services, disaster management, improvement of partnerships to promote health and promotion of health research.[50]

43. The country team emphasized that, notwithstanding the strong support provided by WHO to the Government in the area of vaccination, more vigorous action was required to attain the goal of eradication of poliomyelitis, and to increase immunization coverage at the national level so as to achieve the regional and global objectives, which were 90 per cent for each antigen.[51]

4. Right to education[52]

44. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) strongly encouraged Chad to submit more regular periodic reports on the implementation of UNESCO standard-setting instruments and to share with the Organization any relevant information on its educational polities. Chad should also be strongly encouraged to ratify the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education.[53]

45. UNESCO encouraged Chad to develop informal education programmes for girls who had dropped out of school and to promote the implementation of policies enabling young women to resume their studies after pregnancy. Chad should also be encouraged to use education as a means of raising public awareness of the principle of gender equality, of reproductive health and of action to combat harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation. Lastly, Chad should be encouraged to establish effective remedies in support of the constitutional and legislative guarantees of the right to education.[54]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women[55]

46. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice noted that the vast majority of the Working Group's interlocutors had acknowledged the high prevalence of violence against women and girls as a problem deeply rooted in the country's patriarchal and traditionalist society.[56]

47. The Working Group also noted that Chad did not have a comprehensive law preventing and combating violence against women. Moreover, some forms of violence against women, such as marital rape, were not criminalized even though 12 per cent of women, according to official figures, had reported that they had been victims of violence at some point in their lives; in 73 per cent of the cases, their husband or partner had been the perpetrator.[57]

48. The same Working Group was alarmed that 38 per cent of women had undergone female genital mutilation, with the rate as high as 96 per cent in some regions. It was concerned by the scant progress made towards eliminating the practice. Despite the adoption of a law in 2002 prohibiting female genital mutilation and the many prevention efforts undertaken by a range of actors, the practice persisted, especially in the country's more remote areas. Furthermore, the proportion of women who had been subjected to the most extreme form of female genital mutilation, namely, infibulation (excision with stitching of the vaginal opening), had risen from 2 per cent in 2004 to 9 per cent in 2014. The rate was higher among girls aged under 14 years than it was among women overall (12 per cent versus 9 per cent).[58]

49. The Working Group, having visited the N'Djamena prison, stated that it was appalled by the inhuman conditions of detention to which women in the prison were subjected. Some of them, including pregnant women, women imprisoned with their children (aged between 3 months and 5 years) and minors, lived in extremely confined and unsanitary conditions with very limited access to food and health care. The reasons for their incarceration included theft, assault, homicide (of a violent husband or father-in-law or of a co-wife, for example), abortion and alleged acts of terrorism.[59]

50. The Human Rights Committee noted with concern the persistence of domestic violence in Chad despite the adoption of Act No. 06/PR/2002 of 15 April 2002 and of the Criminal Code, and recommended that Chad ensure the effective application of the 2002 Act and the Code. It recommended that Chad organize awareness-raising campaigns for men and women on the adverse effects of violence against women and on the enjoyment of their basic human rights.[60]

51. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was concerned at the fact that among some ethnic groups there were still customary practices that impeded women's full enjoyment of rights under the International Convention on the Elimination of

All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in particular the right to own or inherit land, and recommended that Chad take urgent steps to put an end to such practices.[61]

52. UNESCO noted that impediments to the school enrolment of girls were still numerous and a source of concern. Certain practices, such as early and forced marriages of girls who were still enrolled in secondary or even primary school, despite the criminal prohibition of such practices, forced them to drop out of school. During the period 2010–2015, the proportion of the population in the 15 to 19 age group who were married was 28 per cent. Similarly, long distances to school restricted access to education. A study of 179 Chadian villages had shown that children's enrolment decreased significantly when the school was located in another village, and that when the distance to be travelled increased, girls' enrolment declined more rapidly than that of boys, for instance on account of the risk of sexual harassment and violence on their way to school.[62]

2. Children[63]

53. The Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice noted with concern that Chad had one of the world's highest rates of child marriage. The median age of marriage for women was 16 (as opposed to 22 for men); 68 per cent of girls married before they turned 18 and 30 per cent before they turned 15. Even though child marriage was a crime in Chad, the practice continued to go wholly unpunished.[64]

54. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the continuing practice of female genital mutilation, despite the measures taken by Chad, including the adoption of Act No. 06/PR/2002, and recommended that Chad increase its efforts to end the harmful practice of female genital mutilation by stepping up its targeted awareness-raising and information programmes and by applying its relevant legislation effectively.[65]

55. The same Committee was concerned that corporal punishment was still practised in some Qur'anic schools, despite the provisions of article 113 of Act No. 16/2006 of 13 March 2006, which prohibited physical abuse and any other form of violence or humiliation against pupils and students, and that it was tolerated in the home, where it was traditionally practised. The Committee recommended that Chad guarantee the effective implementation of Act No. 16/2006 and take other practical steps to put an end to corporal punishment in all settings. It stated that Chad should encourage non-violent forms of discipline as alternatives to corporal punishment and conduct public information campaigns to raise awareness of the harmful effects of violence of that kind.[66]

56. According to the country team, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WHO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the European Union had supported the Government in the overall assessment of the vital statistics registration system endorsed by a strategic plan for the period 2018–2022. The baseline assessment indicated that a large proportion of the Chadian population still failed to use civil registration services, so that the lowest ratio of birth registration was recorded in Chad, compared with other countries of Central Africa and West Africa.[67]

57. UNHCR reported that it had signed an agreement with the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Local Governance in 2017 with a view to the issuance of 50,000 birth certificates and declaratory judgments for refugee children born in the territory and host communities in the eastern, southern and western regions of the country. However, only 5,980 birth certificates had been issued for various reasons, including changes in local administrative authorities and the removal and understaffing of civil status centres and courts of law. The project was renewed in 2018 with a target of 50,000 birth certificates.[68]

58. While noting the efforts made to eliminate the recruitment of children into the armed forces and to reintegrate them into society, the Human Rights Committee was concerned that some child soldiers had not yet been identified and reintegrated. It recommended that Chad reactivate its programme to demobilize children from the armed forces and armed groups and continue to integrate them into society.[69] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination raised similar concerns and made similar recommendations.[70]

59. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about the situation of child herders, and recommended that Chad continue its awareness-raising campaigns on child herders and reintegrate them into society.[71]

3. Minorities and indigenous peoples

60. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination took note of the information provided by Chad on the coexistence of herders (nomadic and semi-nomadic) and farmers. The Committee was nevertheless concerned that the tensions that frequently arose between the two groups could degenerate into conflicts between nomads or semi-nomads and other population groups. The Committee recommended that Chad take measures, or strengthen existing measures, to reduce tensions between nomads or semi-nomads and other groups and ensure that those tensions did not degenerate into ethnic conflicts.[72]

4. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[73]

61. The country team noted that there were currently 410,118 refugees and 592 asylum seekers in Chad and that the majority of refugees came from the Sudan (323,647). The refugee population also included persons from the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria and other countries. Following the recent events involving attacks by the Boko Haram group in western Chad, a significant number of persons had been internally displaced and adversely affected. According to the most recent statistics, about 174,204 persons had been displaced or adversely affected and returned to the Lake.[74]

62. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that Chad take steps to ensure access to basic public services for refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons; and to improve access to the civil registry for refugees and asylum seekers, and ensure that births among refugees and asylum seekers, regardless of origin, were registered free of charge and in a systematic and non-discriminatory fashion.[75]

63. The Human Rights Committee was concerned about cases of violence against women refugees and displaced women and about the difficulties in gaining access to justice faced by refugees and displaced persons living in camps.[76] The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination raised similar concerns.[77]

64. The Human Rights Committee recommended that Chad: (a) continue to strengthen measures to prevent and protect against sexual violence and gender-based violence targeting women refugees and displaced women living in camps, foster access to justice for them, including through mobile courts, and prosecute persons responsible for such acts; (b) continue to conduct birth registration campaigns in refugee camps and issue a birth certificate to every newborn child of refugee parents; (c) strengthen the National Commission for the Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees by providing it with well-trained staff in sufficient numbers to process asylum applications in an efficient and equitable manner, and reinstitute its Subcommittee on Appeals; and (d) expedite the adoption of the bill incorporating into national law the provisions of the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).[78]

65. The same Committee regretted the lack of information on judicial action taken in cases of violence. It was also concerned about the fact that many children born to refugees received a "declaration of birth" rather than a proper, official birth certificate.[79]

66. The country team noted with concern the existence of acute local integration and naturalization issues. Although the legislation provided for access to Chadian nationality, the conditions for such access were not clearly defined. The implementation of the procedure was subject, in practice, to all kinds of constraints. The naturalization procedure had been suspended for several years. Moreover, it should be stressed that it basically depended on the exercise of discretionary authority by the State, which had so far never granted nationality to a refugee. Mention should also be made of the non-registration of the civil status of refugee children born in Chad between 2003 and 2015, which exposed the

children to the risk of statelessness, and the case of returnees from the Central African Republic, who had lost contact with their country of origin.[80]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for Chad will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/TDIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.1–110.30.
[3] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 11.
[4] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 24.
[5] See United Nations country team submission for the universal periodic review of Chad, para. 3, p. 4.
[6] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.31–110.97.
[7] See United Nations country team submission, para. 8, p. 5.
[8] Ibid., para. 9, p. 5.
[9] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 5.
[10] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 7.
[11] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.91–110.92.
[12] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 7.
[13] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 9.
[14] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 8.
[15] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 12.
[16] Ibid., para. 10.
[17] See A/HRC/30/67, para. 77.
[18] Ibid., para. 61.
[19] Ibid., para. 53.
[20] Ibid., para. 81.
[21] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.93–110.95 and 110.136–110.144.
[22] See A/HRC/30/67, para. 26.
[23] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 11.
[24] Ibid., para. 12.
[25] See A/HRC/38/46/Add.2, para. 20.
[26] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 13.
[27] Ibid., para. 14.
[28] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 24.
[29] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 18.
[30] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.99–110.101 and 110.127–110.132.
[31] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 17.
[32] Ibid., para. 19.
[33] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 18.
[34] See A/HRC/38/46/Add.2, para. 28.
[35] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.98 and 110.145–110.148.
[36] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 20.
[37] Ibid.
[38] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 11.
[39] See A/HRC/30/67, para. 72.
[40] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/14, para. 110.120.
[41] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 23.
[42] See A/HRC/38/46/Add.2, para. 17.
[43] Ibid., para. 19.
[44] See A/HRC/30/67, para. 71.
[45] See S/2017/764, para. 33.
[46] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.156–110.158.
[47] See United Nations country team submission, para. 21.
[48] Ibid., para. 32.
[49] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/14, para. 110.155.
[50] See United Nations country team submission, para. 24.
[51] Ibid., para. 26.
[52] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.160–110.172.
[53] See UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of Chad, para. 10.
[54] Ibid., para. 13.
[55] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.102–110.119.
[56] See A/HRC/38/46/Add.2, para. 57.
[57] Ibid., para. 24.
[58] Ibid., para. 59.
[59] Ibid., para. 63.
[60] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 10.

[61] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 13.
[62] See UNESCO submission, para. 12.
[63] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/25/14, paras. 110.120–110.126.
[64] See A/HRC/38/46/Add.2, para. 37.
[65] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 9.
[66] Ibid., para. 15.
[67] See United Nations country team submission, para. 18.
[68] UNHCR submission for the universal periodic review of Chad, p. 2.
[69] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 22.
[70] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 16.
[71] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 23.
[72] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 21.
[73] For the relevant recommendation, see A/HRC/25/14, para. 110.174.
[74] See United Nations country team submission, para. 51.
[75] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 14.
[76] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 21.
[77] See CERD/C/TCD/CO/16-18, para. 15.
[78] See CCPR/C/TCD/CO/2, para. 21.
[79] Ibid.
[80] See United Nations country team submission, para. 20.